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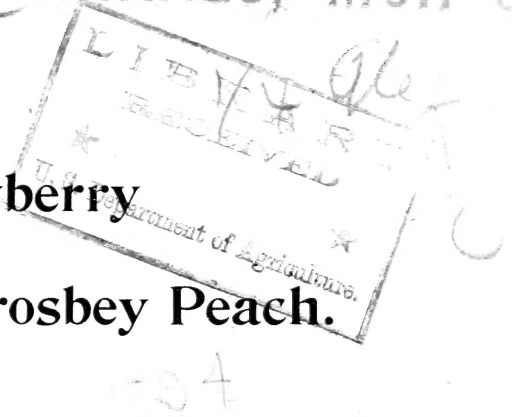
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The Great

Greenville Strawberry

AND

Crosbey Peach.



S. R. FERGUS, PRESIDENT.
H. W. FREEMAN, SEC'Y AND MANAGER.

ESTABLISHED 1864.
INCORPORATED 1890.

The Farmers Nursery Co.

TADMOR, OHIO.

A FULL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL.

LITHOGRAPH PLATES AND HANGERS OF
GREENVILLE IN STOCK,


SAMPLES
and **PRICES**
on Application.

TREES AND BUDS OF "CROSBY" FOR SALE.


CIRCULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

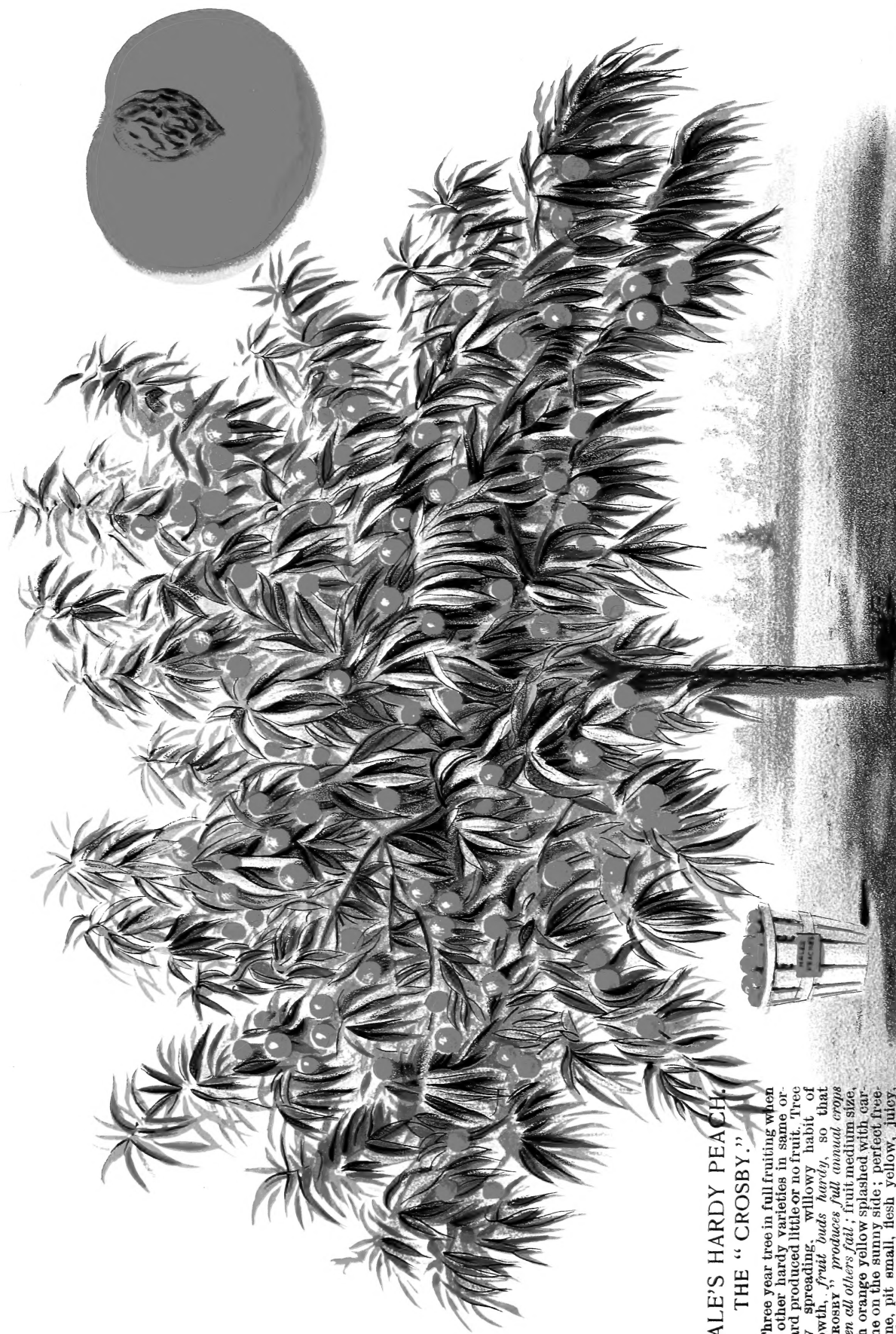
Crosby.	Elberta.	Mt. Rose.	O. M. Free.	Positions, as regards "Hardiness and Reliability of Crops." Given by the following authorities:
1				Massachusetts Experimental Station.
1	2			Minnesota Experimental Station.
1	2			Indiana Experimental Station.
1				W. W. Farnsworth, Sec'y Ohio State Horticultural Society.
1	2			Charles Wright, Sup't Pomology, World's Fair.
1	2			Rural New Yorker, N. Y.
1	5	3	4	American Agriculturist, Chicago, Ill.
1	3	4	5	Horticultural Art Journal, Rochester, N. Y.
1	3	4	5	Orchard and Garden, Little Silver, New Jersey.
1	2	4	3	Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Penn.
1		2	5	Fruit Growers' Association, Ontario, Publishers, Canadian Horticulturist.

See our ad on "Greenville" Strawberry this issue.



The Troup Mfg. Co., Printers, Dayton, O.





HALE'S HARDY PEACH. THE "CROSBY."

Three year tree in full fruiting when six other hardy varieties in same orchard produced little or no fruit. Tree low spreading, willowy habit of growth, *fruit buds hardy*, so that "Crosby" produces full annual crops when all others fail; fruit medium size, rich orange yellow splashed with carmine on the sunny side; perfect free stone, pit small, flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and rich.

The Crosbey Peach.

The Crosbey Peach.

THIS IRON-CLAD PEACH originated at Billerica, Mass., about 1875, and a few trees were distributed through Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire, after which the originator died, and propagation and distribution was discontinued; however, THE CONSTANT BEARING OF THESE TREES FOR ELEVEN YEARS, OFTEN WHEN ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED, has brought the hardiness and value of this variety to public attention, and the demand for trees has become enormous from those who know it best.

The tree is of the low, spreading willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chili, Wager, and others of that class of hardy peaches; however, it is even more dwarf than these, and often the entire product of a tree, two bushels or even more, can be picked by a man standing on the ground. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with distinct seam on the blossom end, bright, orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side, of beautiful appearance, and not so acid as most yellow peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford, or about with old Mixon, a good family peach at all times, and, on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts. in a season of abundance; however, when it is considered that *its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring that often kill all other good varieties*, its special value is apparent; A FINE YELLOW PEACH TO SUPPLY THE MARKET WHEN THERE ARE NO OTHERS.

The following careful pomological description of this peach is given by Mr. W. A. Taylor, assistant Pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:—

"The fruit is of medium size, round, oblate, sometimes compressed, and tapering toward the apex. The suture is distinctly marked, though not very deep, except at the apex, beyond which it extends about half an inch. The tip is small, not protruding outside of the suture. In color it is a bright yellow, beautifully splashed and distinctly striped with bright crimson, in this respect resembling Columbia. skin moderately thick and covered with short down. The flesh is light yellow, red at the stone, from which it is free; in texture it is firm; moderately juicy; in flavor a mild sub-acid; quality good. The leaves are of medium size, dark green, with senescent margin, and prominent, reniform glands."

The season of 1890 was one of almost total failure of peaches all over the country, yet CROSBY trees in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, were loaded with fruit, and product sold in Boston and local markets at \$2.50 and \$3 per half bushel basket; \$5 to \$6 per bushel, wholesale, and it was much the same in 1886, when Crosby was the only variety uninjured by the frosts of winter. The winter and early spring of 1890 killed nearly all peach buds east of the Rocky Mountains, yet Prof. Maynard at the Massachusetts Experiment Station reported in April, 1890,

"NINETY-TWO PER CENT OF CROSBY BUDS ALIVE," and Wherever
Growing in "Cold, Bleak New England," Crosby Gave
a Full Crop of Fruit in 1890,

When there was a total failure of all the old standard varieties in the favored regions of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

It surely is what the *New England Homestead* calls a

"FROST PROOF PEACH."

At the 1890, 1891, and 1892 exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the Crosby was awarded premiums, and well-informed horticulturists know that this society does not give prizes at random. Crosby was also awarded first premium at Fitchburg, Mass., fair, September 22, 1891, and at the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Washington, D. C., the same week; the Special Fruit Committee, in their report, said of the Crosby, "a very fine looking peach of fine quality and said to be a great bearer."

Samples of the Crosby were sent to the office of The Country Gentleman at Albany, New York, and that paper, on September 24, 1891, said: "The peaches reached us in excellent order and answer well the description given above; indeed, they are AMONG THE BEST IN QUALITY AND APPEARANCE of Northern-grown peaches we have seen this season."

Mr. A. N. Brown, a life-long peach grower of Delaware, and Special Census Agent of the Government to investigate the great peach industry, under date of Wyoming, Del., October 12, 1891, writes:

"It was my pleasure to see the new Crosby peach at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, recently held at Washington, D. C., and I was very much pleased with its appearance. IT HAS A BEAUTIFUL COLOR, which is one of the strong points in a peach, in order to have a market value; of EXCELLENT FLAVOR, a perfect freestone. All these favorable qualities, together with ITS TIME OF RIPENING and MOST WONDERFUL HARDINESS, make it an extremely valuable acquisition to our list of profitable peaches. I shall certainly want trees for planting next spring, and think our growers here will be anxious to get hold of it, as it possesses the characteristics in a peach they are looking for."

W. P. Corsa, an old nurseryman and peach grower of Delaware, but now connected with the Pomological Division of U. S. Department of Agriculture, writes us under date of Washington, D. C., October 15, 1891:

"I was much interested in the examination of the Crosby peach, of which variety specimens were on exhibition at the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society.

"A fruit of medium size, in season before late Crawford, it presents a strikingly bright yellow surface, splashed and distinctly striped with bright crimson: its skin and texture of flesh are firm enough to insure good carriage; its light, yellow, firm flesh (red at the stone), becomes melting and juicy at maturity; its short, plump seed is entirely free; in flavor is mild sub-acid, and in quality good.

"I am pleased to learn that by some secret power of its own, the tree of this variety maintains through severe frost the vitality of its fruit buds.

"ON THE LINES OF HARDINESS OF BUDS and of later spring blooming seem to LIE THE FUTURE PEACH FOR PROFIT."

The *New England Homestead* of October 3, 1891, said: "The samples of this fruit (Crosby peach) received by *The Homestead*, September 23d, were of medium size and EXCEEDINGLY RICH IN COLOR. The flesh was firm, of EXQUISITE QUALITY AND MELTING FLAVOR, and proved a perfect free stone."

At the Agricultural fair at Duxbridge, Mass., October 1, 1891, the Crosby was awarded the First Premium. Committee write, *Crosby is best flavored peach they ever tasted.*

Prof S. T. Maynard, Horticulturist of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, says: "The Crosby peach was brought to my attention many years ago, and from the buds sent me trees were grown, part of which were sent to New Hampshire, some planted in North Hadley and others on the college grounds, before we knew its full value; the REMARKABLE THING ABOUT THE PEACH IS THAT IT HAS BORNE FRUIT THREE OR FOUR SEASONS WHEN ALL OTHER VARIETIES HAVE FAILED. It is a yellow-fleshed variety of medium size and of good quality; if it continues to fruit as it has done in the past it will be one of our profitable varieties. The Wager and Crosby are somewhat alike, both in tree and fruit, but the Wager did not bear last season or the year before, the buds were all killed, while those of Crosby gave a full crop."

W. D. Hinds, writing to the *New England Homestead*, of Springfield, Mass., says:

"The Crosby peach is proving to be remarkably hardy and prolific. IT HAS

BORNE FULL CROPS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS HERE, VERY NEAR THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LINE, ALSO IN GREENVILLE AND GOFFSTOWN, N. H. IT HAS STOOD TWELVE DEGREES BELOW ZERO AND BORNE IMMENSE CROPS, WHILE ALL OTHER KINDS WERE KILLED IN THE SAME ORCHARD. One orchard of one hundred trees was set seven years last spring of Stumps, Crawfords and twenty-five Crosbeys. The Crosbeys has given four full Crops, the Crawfords have given none until this year, and the Stumps gave only two crops in the same time.

"The fruit is roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam across the blossom end. The color is bright yellow, with a red cheek, free-stone, yellow, flesh, sweet, juicy, and rich. In fact it contains more good points than any other peach ever known here. THIS VARIETY WILL REVOLUTIONIZE PEACH GROWING when it becomes known to fruit growers."

J. H. Hale of Connecticut, says of it:

"For season 1892, Crosby sustained its former reputation in every way, producing its tenth successive crop in Massachusetts and New Hampshire—full crops of superior fruit on all trees old enough to fruit; in a three-year-old orchard here of 5,000 trees, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Stump, and Crosby, it was the only variety to produce a crop of fruit. The quality proved to be even better than we had supposed, and it is generally agreed to be the best flavored yellow peach grown, and so pronounced by expert judges at half a dozen fairs where it was exhibited this last fall."

A basket of the fruit being sent a thousand miles by express to the Chicago meeting of the American Horticultural Society, Parker Earl, President of the Society, writing from Ocean Springs, Miss., Dec. 27, 1892, says:

"My impressions of Crosby were very favorable. The package came through in excellent order to Chicago, and the peaches were eaten by the Society. They were very beautiful, and as good as any peach need be. It is a valuable peach wherever it will succeed. I hear you are doing the 'biggest thing on earth' in peaches."

On January 24th, at the annual meeting of the Connecticut State Pomological Society, Prof. Taylor, Assistant United States Pomologist, said he was at the Chicago meeting of the American Horticultural Society, helped to sample the Crosby there, found all samples sound and in good condition, bright color, small pit, and superior quality; thought it belonged to a new type of peaches that were to be of great value where many others would fail.

Mr. David Baird, an old and experienced peach grower of New Jersey, writes; "I was pleased with the Crosby peach as I saw it on the tables at the American Pomological meeting in Washington, D. C., and judging from its appearance as I saw it on the plates, (with what is said of its iron-clad proclivities, fruiting when and where all other varieties fail), would regard it as a valuable late market sort."

Mr. Charles Wright, one of the most progressive peach cultivators of Delaware, writes: "I saw the Crosby peach at the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society, held at Washington, D. C., and being one of the committee to examine and report on peaches, I had ample opportunity to test its merits as a variety. It is of fair size, similar in size, quality, and appearance to St. John; a perfect free-stone of delicious flavor, and if, as you say, hardy in fruit bud, it certainly leaves little else to be desired. While it is not so large as Crawford or Old Mixon, if it will bear a crop when these varieties fail, it will certainly be more profitable to the peach grower. This seems to me to be just what we are looking for, a peach with a hearty fruit bud that will stand frost and cold, and produce a crop, and you have my best wishes for success in bringing so valuable a peach before the public."

The Massachusetts Ploughman of October 3, 1891, says: "We have just received some beautiful specimens of the Crosby peach; they are of very attractive appearance, yellow, with a red side next the sun, and with red spots. The flesh is yellow with a red pit; the flavor is simply delicious."

The following note from the *American Agriculturalist* Jan., '92, explains itself:

"THE CROSBY PEACH.—This is the name now given to the peach described in our last issue under the name of excelsior. The reason for this change was the fact that there is already a variety under the name of Princess Excelsior,

which would be apt to lead to confusion. The new name was selected in honor of the originator of the variety, a nurseryman named Crosby, who lived at Billerica, Mass."

This is the same extra hardy peach referred to in our catalogue last season, and the same as has been known and fruited for ten years past in Worcester County, Mass., and Hillsborough County, N. H., under the local name of Excelsior; but, as it is yet unknown outside of New England, the change in name was made at the suggestion of the Pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

TYPES IN PEACHES.

PERSAIN TYPE—WAGER STAIN.

We group under this strain the Wager, Muir and Crosby. These varieties are extremely hardy in tree and bud, equaling the Hill's Chili strain in enduring a rigorous climate and late spring frosts. We consider the fruit of this strain superior to that of the Hill's Chili strain, it being larger and better in flavor. The Wager and Muir are thought by some to be identical; but we believe it to be fairly well established that the Wager originated in Western New York, and the Muir in California; but the difference in tree and fruit is so slight that a suspicion that they are identical is not unreasonable. The Wager in the Northern and Eastern States is a profitable market sort, as it often produces good crops in unfavorable seasons. The Crosby, only lately brought to notice, has attracted marked attention because of its hardiness, excelling in that respect, it is claimed, the Wager and Muir. The trees of this strain, in the nursery, are vigorous and upright, with long, willowy branches, the Crosby being somewhat shorter in growth than the other two varieties; color of the leaves and bark yellowish green. The size of the fruit is above medium to large, and very downy; color, light golden yellow; flesh bright yellow and rather firm.

NEW AND RARE VARIETIES.

THE CROSBY PEACH.

The introducer of this variety, writes under the date of February 16, from South Glastonbury, Connecticut: "Our experience with the fruit of 1892, proved it to be of the very highest quality, among yellow peaches. The trees are inclined to overbear, when the fruit is only of moderate size; but properly thinned, they grow to a good large size. In September last, taking an 8-ounce Crawford, and an 8-ounce Crosby, we found the pit of the Crawford to be three and a half times heavier than that of the Crosby. Have had the coldest winter on record here for sixty years—twice the mercury in our orchards has been to 22 degrees below zero, and yet every fruit bud of the Crosby is now alive, while the others are badly damaged."

The Practical Nurseryman.

American Agriculturist.
NEW YORK, March 24, 1893.

The Farmer Nursery Co., Tadmor, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your inquiry about the hardiness of the peaches named, we state that we think the Crosby is the hardiest peach we have any knowledge of. Champion is claimed to come next, but we have no personal experience with this variety. Mountain Rose and Old Mixon come next, and Elberta we think, is the least hardy of the kinds named.

Yours truly,

EDITORS.

The Fruit Growers Association of Ontario.

GRIMSBY, March 15, 1893.

Dear Sir:—I would place Crosby first for hardiness, Mountain Rose second, and Old Mixon last—I do not think it any harder than Crawford. Elberta, I have not fruited.

Yours truly,

L. WOLVERTON.

W. J. Green, Horticulturist, Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station, says: "Have not tested the Crosby, but I have considerable faith in it as a hardy peach."

New York Experimental Station.

March 9, 1893.

Crosbey peach not tested. Others say, "It is very hardy."

PETER COLLIER, Director.

From Secretary, Ohio State Horticultural Society.

WATERTOWN, O., March 3, 1893.

The reputation of the Crosbey is that it is hardier than the peach you mention, viz: Elberta, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Stump, or Crawford's, etc."

The following letter is from one of the most prominent fruit growers of Indiana.

GLENWOOD, Indiana, January 28, 1893.

Friend:—I write you to-day concerning matters in general. We have had a most remarkable winter thus far, the snow has been about sixteen (16) inches on a level, and the cold intense, the mercury running from 21 to 24 degrees below zero. The peach crop is reported killed all over the state. Now I wish to make a statement that may be of advantage to you. I find on examination, that there is not a bud hurt on the Crosbey, and I think it safe to say that it is a "Frost Proof Peach," and that it is of good quality and fine appearance.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN REED.

Reports for 1893.

J. H. Hale says of it: "Crosbey has again produced full crops all over the North where trees are of bearing age; thus MAINTAINING ITS REPUTATION as the only variety of peach in America that has never failed to produce a full crop annually, since the year of its origin; and in our great Georgia orchard, only one-year-old from June-bud trees, Crosbey produced from two to twenty specimens per tree, while others gave nothing; while the size, color, and shipping qualities of the Crosbey for southern production proved to be equally valuable there as at the north. In our Connecticut orchard, season of 1893, Crosbey gave enormous crops on two and three-year-old trees; fruit of larger size, brighter, and more attractive color, and superb flavor; far better in every way than we had ever before claimed for it.

CROSBY IS AN ENORMOUS BEARER; FRUITS EVERY YEAR SURE; is the BRIGHTEST COLORED, RICHEST AND SWEETEST OF ANY PEACH KNOWN; perfection for the family or market.

Note the following testimony of parties who tested the fruit in 1893:

HAVERHILL, MASS., September 30, 1893.

I was very much delighted with the peach; it is the finest I ever tasted. I shall want trees enough to set six or seven acres in the spring.

Yours respectfully,

P. W. TENNANT.

September 30, 1893.

THE CROSBY PEACH,—Samples of this fine peach have been received by us, and have been fully tested. In appearance it is very handsome, being a clear orange yellow, beautifully marked with bright crimson. The flesh is of a bright yellow color, firm and juicy, while the pit, which is entirely free, is remarkably small for the size of the peach, much smaller than that of the Crawford, with which it was compared. The flavor is delicious, entirely free from any suspicion of bitterness or sourness which so often spoils the flavor of a yellow peach. The fact that it is hardy, well meriting its name, "frost proof," makes it a valuable variety.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

The American Agriculturist of November, 1893, says of the Crosbey: "The more we see of the Crosbey peach, the more we become impressed with its excellent qualities. The samples received were of superior quality, and had a sweet, delicious flavor for a yellow peach. It is principally remarkable for the smallness of its pit.

Marcus Ansley, one of the most successful fruit growers of Geneva, New York, says: "Peaches received in good shape; it is the finest peach I ever ate. The appearance is even better than all else."

Prof. L. H. Bailey, the highest horticultural authority in America, says: "The Crosby peaches came to us some days ago in good condition. They were much enjoyed by those who saw and sampled them, not only for their beautiful appearance, but for their good quality as well. I have been much pleased with the Crosby wherever I have seen it on exhibition."

Wilmer Atkinson, editor of *Farm Journal*, Philadelphia, writes: "I think you are public benefactors to bring so persistently to the notice of the public this iron-clad variety of peaches. I note the exceedingly small pit which the fruit contains, and the coloring and fine size."

Report for 1894.

In a letter received from Connecticut June 1, 1894, J. H. Hale says: "We can report from the orchards this year that Crosby is fully sustaining its reputation. Up to the last of February buds were alive on every tree of all varieties in our orchards. There was then a cold wave, with mercury away down below zero, and blowing a gale from the north-west for twenty-four hours. This killed 90 to 95 per cent. of buds on all varieties *except* CROSBY: here less than 40 per cent were killed. All these buds went through March and up to blooming time in April all right, and we looked for a loaded crop on Crosby, and rather a moderate one on all other varieties; but what blooms were left on the other varieties mostly blasted, and *we shall have only scattering specimens over our orchards, with the exception of those on CROSBY TREES. THEY ARE STILL LOADED FULL, AND WILL REQUIRE SOME THINNING TO BRING THE BEST FRUIT. It would be worth at least FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in our pocket this season if all our orchards trees were of this variety.*"

The importance of the foregoing statement in a season like this has been can not be too highly estimated, since Messrs. Hale have large peach orchards in both Connecticut and Georgia.

The Greenville Strawberry.

Greenville



REPORTS FOR 1891.

"One of the very best of 150 varieties fruited at Missouri Experimental Station. Crescent, the only one equaling it in productiveness, while but two excelled it in size."—JOHN W. CLARK, Horticulturist.

"A new berry of many excellent points, very large, good quality, and equally valuable for market and home."—GEO. C. BUTZ, Hort., Penn. Experimental Station.

REPORTS FOR 1892.

"*Most productive of twenty-five selected varieties.*"—PENN. EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

"In your list of varieties Greenville merits first place, either for home use or market."—MISSOURI EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Comparisons were obtained between Greenville, Warfield, Haverland and Bubach, from Six States, embracing the Experimental Stations of Ohio, Indiana, New York, Missouri and Minnesota, W. J. Scoville, of Wisconsin, and the Secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural Society.

By grading of above authorities on "Scale of Ten," Greenville leads for home use and market, as it received the highest average.

REPORTS FOR 1893.

By the average of Experimental Reports this year "*Greenville leads for productiveness, near market, home use and general purpose.*" See summary below:

This Summary is Based on Reports of the Ten State Experimental Stations named opposite.							
	Productiveness.	Market, Near.	Market, Distant.	Home Use.	General Purpose.	OHIO. INDIANA. PENNSYLVANIA SOUTH CAROLINA. OREGON.	DELAWARE. MASSACHUSETTS. MISSOURI. MICHIGAN. MINNESOTA.
GREENVILLE,	1	1	2	1	1	<p>The "Scale of Ten" is based on a score of ten points, and the variety obtaining the highest grade is given first place. The figure 1 represents first place; 2, second place, etc.</p> <p>No Stations sent comparisons on this list, for 1893, except the ones named above.</p>	
WARFIELD,	4	6	1	6	5		
HAVERLAND,	2	2	4	4	2		
BUBACH,	6	4	5	5	7		
CRESCENT,	3	7	7	8	3		
CUMBERLAND,	8	3	6	2	8		
ENHANCE,	5	8	8	7	6		
GANDY,	7	5	3	3	4		

Circulars, Prices or other Information on Application.

THE FARMERS NURSERY CO.,

Tadmor, Ohio.

Lithograph Plates and Hangers in Stock.



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GREENVILLE.

The "Greenville" originated on the fruit farm of E. M. Buechly, of Darke Co., Ohio, in 1883. It has been thoroughly tried at the experimental stations for the past five years, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It leads for productiveness, market, home-use, and general purpose; combines earliness, firmness, large size, good quality, very even and fine color, with wonderful vigor and health of plant; free from rust, and attains its greatest productiveness when planted near Beder Wood.

EXPLANATION OF THE SCALE.

The system upon which this scale is based, consists of "*Fine Points*," namely: Productiveness, Size, Firmness, Quality and Color. The value of each berry, for *Market*, *Home Use* or *General Purpose* depends upon the rating received by it from these "Five Points" of the scale thus: a berry grading high for Size, Quality and Color, will receive a *good grade* for "*Near Market*" and *vice versa*.

Firmness, Size and Color, are the main points for "*Distant Market*." Productiveness, Quality, Size and Firmness the points for "*Home Use*." General Purpose embraces all five; Productiveness, Size, Quality, Firmness and Color. The value of a berry for *Profit*, depends on its score for Productiveness and Markets. A *Good* "General Purpose" berry is *always* profitable.

REPORTS FOR 1893.

By the average of all Reports based on the "Scale of Ten" this year, "*Greenville leads for productiveness, near market, home use and general purpose*."

See summary below:

This Summary is based on Reports of the Ten State Experimental Stations, and fifteen noted Horticulturists and Fruit Growers named opposite, embracing in all Seventeen States, ranging from Massachusetts to Oregon, and from Minnesota to South Carolina.									
H. W. FREEMAN.									
Productiveness.	Size.	Firmness.	Quality.	Color.	Market, Near.	Market, Distant.	Home Use.	General Purpose.	
GREENVILLE,	1	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	Superintendent of Horticulture, World's Fair.
WARFIELD,	4	1	4	1	4	1	5	2	Secretary of Ohio State Horticultural Society.
HAVERLAND,	3	6	5	6	2	6	2	3	<i>American Farm and Horticulturist</i> , Virginia.
BUBACH,	5	1	7	4	5	7		5	<i>Strawberry Culturist</i> , Maryland.
ORESENT,	2	8	8	5	6	5	7	4	Allen L. Wood, New York.
CUMBERLAND,	7	5	3	8	8	8	4	9	E. Cone, Wisconsin.
ENHANCE,	6	4	7	7	7	4	8	7	E. J. Hull, Pennsylvania.
GANDY,	8	3	1	3	3	2	3	6	E. M. Buechly, Ohio.
									Geo. F. Beede, New Hampshire.
									Cleveland Nursery Co., Virginia.
									E. W. Reid, Ohio.
									E. J. Scofield, Wisconsin.
									J. H. Hale, Connecticut.
									Geo. Townsend, Ohio.
									Irwin Bros., Ohio.

The "Scale of Ten" is based on a score of ten points, and the variety obtaining the highest grade is given first place. The figure 1 represents first place; 2, second place, etc.

No Stations or Horticulturists sent comparisons on this list for 1893, except the ones named above

THE STATE OF OHIO, MIAMI COUNTY, SS:

Personally appeared before me this day, H. W. Freeman, and made solemn oath that the above statements and reports are true and accurate.
May 24, 1894.

N. H. ALBAUGH, Notary Public, Miami County, Ohio.

[SEAL.]

The Greenville Strawberry.

INTRODUCTORY.

In bringing out this new candidate for public favor, we do it fully cognizant of the fact that new strawberries are now so numerous as to puzzle us sometimes in making selections; as a certain writer puts it, "they are as plenty as blackbirds;" yet we believe in the saying that "there is always room at the top," and we offer it to the public, not merely because it is a novelty, but because of its merits at home and abroad. It has been tested for several years at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and for nine years past on my fruit farm. Confident of its success, and that it will please all who give it a trial, we shall start it on its mission in the spring of 1893.

History and Description.

The "Greenville" originated on the fruit farm of E. M. Buechly, of Darke Co., Ohio, in 1883. It has been thoroughly tried at the experimental stations for the past five years, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It leads for productiveness, market, home-use, and general purpose; combines earliness, firmness, large size, good quality, very even and fine color, with wonderful vigor and health of plant; free from rust, and attains its greatest productiveness when planted near Beder Wood.

TESTIMONIALS.

We give a few of the many testimonials on hand in its favor, and we are glad to be able to say we have yet the first unfavorable report to get from it:

Taken as a whole, it was one of the very best among some 150 different varieties fruited at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station this season (1891). The Crescent is the only one equaling it in productiveness, while but two excelled it in size.—John W. Clark, Horticulturist.

This is a new berry of many excellent points, and will compare favorably with any sort upon the market. The foliage is free from rust; the flowers very large and pistillate. The berries are very large, much like Sharpless in shape, but unlike it that it ripens evenly. It is very sweet and of good quality. This berry is equally good for market and home.—Geo. C. Butz, Horticulturist Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

LaFayette, Ind., July 3, 1891. Dear Sir:—The Greenville Strawberry which you sent to us in the spring of 1890 has made a good growth, and we have just finished picking a magnificent crop of fruit. The berry is quite uniformly large, of good quality and makes a fine appearance. I am very much pleased with its behavior this year.—J. Troop, Horticulturist Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Greenville Strawberry has been one of the best varieties tested at this Station this year. The fruits are fine and of good quality. The plants make a vigorous growth and multiply rapidly.—Peter Collier, Director New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

The following is the official report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station for 1891: "The Greenville is a strong competitor of the Bubach, and indeed bears some resemblance to that variety. The plants are a shade lighter in color than the Bubach, make a stronger growth and are quite as productive. The berries average a little smaller than Bubach, but are more uniform in size,

and regular in outline, and of finer texture. It seems probable that the Greenville will have the important advantage over the Bubach of being a better shipper."

E. J. Scofield, Hanover, Wis.—The Greenville arrived April 14th in fine order. Very nice plants.

E. J. Hull, Olyphant, Pa., writes me that he has received plants from five different States, but the Greenville were the finest looking and largest plants he bought this year.

Henry Swinge, dealer in fine fruits, 31 N. Penn Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, writes as follows: "The Greenville berry holds up much better than the Bubach in each shipment to me. I think it is a good berry to ship."

Granton, Ontario, Canada, June 17, 1891.—Friend: I think much of the Greenville. The plant is all that can be desired—with strong fruit trusses—full of promise for a good yield of large berries. I believe it has a good claim for general planting with those who like something good in the strawberry line.
Truly yours, John Little.

(Mr. Little is considered among the best authorities on strawberries in Canada.)

Under date of March 5, '92, he writes as follows: "I have fruited it once; the plant is healthy and vigorous, without a blemish, making a sufficient number of runners, able to reproduce itself, which some of the late introductions, so greatly praised, are not able to do. Berry large, good quality, a free bearer; color medium."

Reports of 1892.

We received the following comparison in March, 1893, from the Missouri Experimental Station:

	MARKET.	HOME USE.
GREENVILLE	1	1
HAVERLAND	2	2
BUBACH	2	3
WARFIELD	3	4

"Have nothing to take back of what we have said in former reports regarding Greenville. It is a first-class market berry, and is good enough for home use. The plants are healthy and productive; the berries of fair size and attractive. I rank Greenville as among the best."—W. J. Green, Horticulturist of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio, August 3, 1892.

Under date of June 24, 1892, Prof. J. Troop, of the Experiment Station of LaFayette, Indiana, writes: "That owing to an excess of rainfall and excessively hot weather during time of ripening, none of our berries done so well, that is, continued in bearing so long as last year; but the Greenville has held its own with the best of them."—(See report of '91.)

Waterville, June 23, 1892. Dear Sir:—My Greenville plants are doing finely. I saw it in fruit at the Experiment Station, side by side with Bubach, and after careful examination believe Greenville the better of the two. Yours truly, W. W. Farnsworth, Secretary Ohio State Horticultural Society.

Westerville, Ohio, August 15, 1892. Dear Sir: In regard to the Greenville Strawberry plants, would say they are fine. We planted Bubachs by the side of them so as to test these two varieties together. The Greenville is making at least two plants to the Bubach's one. So far the plants are perfectly healthy. We are highly pleased with them. Yours truly, Irwin Bros.

Granton, Ontario, Canada, August 5, 1892. The Greenville Strawberry plants sent here for testing, still maintain my former reports about it. The plant is without blemish, vigorous and productive. It is a showy market sort. I value it much; and find no weak points in it after a three year's test. I can fully recommend it for general cultivation. Yours truly, John Little.

The Greenville plants have done the best so far this season of any of the new varieties set this spring. It has received no better care than the others. If the fruit equals the plants, it will be a success. E. J. Scofield, Hanover, Wisconsin.

They are the cleanest and finest appearing plants in my patch of over fifty varieties. E. J. Hull, Olyphant, Penn.

The Beder Wood heads the list for productiveness, with Greenville, a seedling from Ohio, a close second; the fruits of which are so much larger and finer in appearance than the Beder Wood, that it is probable that the receipts from the sale of the yield of the two varieties would be in favor of the Greenville.—*Garden and Forest.*

New York Agricultural Experimental Station, Geneva, New York, August 5th, 1892. Dear Sir:—Our Bulletin speaks of the Greenville thus: "The Beder Wood, the most productive variety this season, is followed very closely by the Greenville, and as the Greenville has the advantage of being larger, would probably sell for more per quart than the Beder Wood." Sincerely yours, Peter Collier, Director.

"Greenville Strawberry is a good berry with healthy foliage and good form and color."—Samuel B. Green, Horticulturist of Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony's Park, Minn.

State College, Centre County, Penn., July 15th, 1892. The Greenville Strawberry gave the best results of all the varieties grown here this season. The yield was the largest and the quality of berries very fine. This berry promises to hold a foremost place among the future standard sorts, as it is a large fruit, ripening evenly and early. The plants are vigorous and hardy. It deserves the highest recommendation. Very truly, Geo. C. Butz.

How Long will it Be?

We are glad to note that our experiment stations are bringing about a change in the introduction of new fruits. They are supported by the public, and the public should insist upon it that all new fruits should be thoroughly tested before being sent out. The Greenville has had a thorough trial of nine years at its home, and from three to five years at the leading experiment stations of the United States and Canada, the reports from which have been unanimous in its favor.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Thus the highest and most disinterested authorities place Greenville as being "productive as Crescent," "better than Bubach," "berries very large," "better shipper than Bubach," "yield the largest," "very much like Sharpless," "very sweet and of good quality." What more can be desired to make the perfect strawberry.

In its summary of tests of 120 varieties for 1892, the Missouri Station makes classes, first, "ten best all things considered;" second, "ten varieties producing largest fruit;" "third, "ten best, quality alone considered;" fourth, "ten most productive varieties;" and *Greenville is the only variety accorded a place in all four of the lists.*

Reports For 1893.

STATE COLLEGE, PENN., July 8, 1893.

This is the first year we are able to make a full report upon the "Greenville" Strawberry. Each variety was planted both in hill and matted row system. Our pickers were delighted over the "Greenville," and on our record sheets it stands above all other varieties in yield. In matted row it gave nearly twice the yield of Crescent, and is 25% better than the second on the list—Shuster's

Gem. In the Hill system it stands highest but one. I can only repeat the good report formerly made upon the flavor and quality of this berry, and in my experience of three years with it I make no exception in recommending it as THE BEST strawberry for either the MARKET OR HOME GARDEN.—GEO. C. BUTZ, Horticulturist Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA, July 9, 1893.

The "Greenville" Strawberry still maintains its reputation for size and productiveness, and in comparing it with our other varieties, "Greenville" was among the best.—J. TROOP, Horticulturist Experiment Station.

OLYPHANT, PENN., June 16, 1893.

Dear Sir:—We are picking "Greenville" now. Nearly every one who tastes the berry pronounces it the finest flavored in my patch of 60 varieties. It is surely the best flavored of the very productive berries I have ever raised.—E. J. HULL.

The "Greenville" which you sent us in the Spring of '92, has done splendidly this season. Am much pleased with it. It holds out well to the last—C. W. Prescott, Experiment Station, Marengo, Illinois, July 3, 1893.

We are much pleased with the "Greenville" Strawberry. The plants were strong and free from blight. The fruit had a good color. It was large, firm and of good quality. In productiveness it compared favorably with Bubach and Haverland.—M. H. Beckwith, Horticulturist Delaware Experiment Station, Newark, Delaware, July 30, 1893.

R. L. Watts, Horticulturist Agricultural Experiment Station, of Knoxville, Tennessee, writes under date of June 15, 1893: First ripe fruit of the "Greenville" May 3. Of 33 other sorts on trial here a few gave ripe specimens 3 or 4 days earlier. Vigor of plants very good. Quality very good. Form desirable. Firmness quite good. Productiveness fair. I am quite well pleased with the variety.

FT. HILL, S. C., June 7, 1893.

Dear Sir—Replying to your favor in regard to behavior of "Greenville" Strawberry, I will say that it ripens a week earlier than the Sharpless and Wilson. The berry is a little larger than Wilson, fine in texture, superior in flavor. Leaves small and erect, and comparatively free from rust. It was not planted near Crescent and Michael's Early, but gave ripe berries at the same time. I consider it a valuable acquisition to our list of varieties.—J. S. NEWMAN, Vice-Director Experiment Station.

ST. ANTHONY'S PARK, MINN., July 17, 1893.

Your "Greenville" has done finely here this season, and I shall give it a very high place in my Summer's report on fruit. I regard it as a variety well worthy of trial by berry growers.—SAMUEL B. GREEN, Horticulturist Minnesota Experiment Station.

SEAFORD, DEL., August 7, 1893.

The "Greenville" as I saw it on June 1, at my home in Delaware, was the best I had, all things considered, in over 100 varieties. It seems to be all right, and was the admiration of all who saw it. A strong grower, good bearer, large size, firm and sweet.—CHARLES WRIGHT.

WATERVILLE, OHIO, August 21, 1893.

BEST FOR MARKET AND HOME—"Greenville" proved to be very productive this season, and I was agreeably surprised to find the fruit to be of the very best quality. I consider it, therefore, not only a great market berry, but also the best for home use.—W. W. FARNSWORTH, Secretary Ohio State Horticultural Society.

Under date of July 17, 1893, G. W. Tryon, Tryonville, Pa., writes: As regards "Greenville" Strawberry, as a matter of course, I had expected a good showing from it, from the fact that I had seen so many favorable reports from it, but must say that it has far exceeded my expectations. The plants are vigorous and very productive. Berries of fine flavor and uniformly large. Surely the "Greenville" has come to stay.

HANOVER, WISCONSIN, July 10, 1893.

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry of July 1, will say that the strawberry crop of Southern Wisconsin was not satisfactory, but nevertheless "Green-

ville" showed its colors and is a "dandy"—no mistake. It is one among a hundred that will take and hold rank among the standards. I only set out 100 plants of it this Spring—am very sorry now that I did not set out more, but I make it a rule not to set out but very sparingly of any new thing until I know what it is. Out of 40 varieties I give its first place for productiveness. For hardiness, shape and color it is all that could be desired, and for quality and aroma it is simply delicious. My 25 pickers all took notice of this feature, and had some remarks to make when they came into the sheds where "Greenville" was. My dealer said to me the first time I went to the city, after sending him a few of the "Greenville:" "What new variety is that you sent me the other day? It is grand. It fills the store with a delightful aroma. My customers all noticed it as soon as they came in the door." Very truly, E. J. Scofield.

Plants vigorous, very healthy, crop fine, size medium to large, quality fair, very promising.—Arthur Bryant, Princeton, Ill., Experiment Station, July 6, '93.

The "Greenville" Strawberry pleased me well. It was large, good color, good grower, berries held out well in size.—J. S. Browne, Experiment Station, Alton, Illinois, June 30, 1893.

Report For 1894.

TADMOR, OHIO, May 26, 1894.

As yet no comparisons have been received for '94; but from a number of growers comes word that "*Greenville*" indicates its superiority by being heavier set to fruit than other varieties. In our own plant of fifteen varieties, it is in the lead. Warfield close up. Our first picking of the *Greenville* to-day.

We have probably the heaviest planting of "*Greenville*" for plants alone of any nurseryman, and guarantee as fine plants as can be procured, and at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. Very Respectfully,

THE FARMERS NURSERY CO.

LATER.—By Telegram.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 7, 1894.

At the Nurseymen's Convention, now in session, the "*Greenville*" carried off *first honors*. Leading nurserymen have spoken in enthusiastic terms of it as being introduced by the verdict of prominent experimental stations, and as universally succeeding from Maine to California and from South Carolina to Minnesota. The "Committee on Exhibits report as follows:

"**GREENVILLE.**"—This berry is of *large size, very good quality, moderately firm, and suitable for market, home or general purpose.*"

Greenville



REPORTS FOR 1891.

"One of the very best of 150 varieties fruited at Missouri Experimental Station. Crescent, the only one equaling it in productiveness, while but two excelled it in size."—JOHN W. CLARK, Horticulturist.

"A new berry of many excellent points, very large, good quality, and equally valuable for market and home."—GEO. C. BUTZ, Hort., Penn. Experimental Station.

REPORTS FOR 1892.

"*Most productive of twenty-five selected varieties.*"—PENN. EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

"In your list of varieties Greenville merits first place, either for home use or market."—MISSOURI EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Comparisons were obtained between Greenville Warfield, Haverland and Bubach, from Six States, embracing the Experimental Stations of Ohio, Indiana, New York, Missouri and Minnesota, W. J. Scoville, of Wisconsin, and the Secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural Society.

By grading of above authorities on "Scale of Ten," Greenville leads for home use and market, as it received the highest average.

REPORTS FOR 1893.

By the average of Experimental Reports this year "*Greenville leads for productiveness, near market, home use and general purpose.*" See summary below:

This Summary is Based on Reports of the Ten State Experimental Stations named opposite.						OHIO. INDIANA. PENNSYLVANIA. SOUTH CAROLINA. OREGON.	DELAWARE. MASSACHUSETTS. MISSOURI. MICHIGAN. MINNESOTA.
	Productiveness.	Market, Near.	Market, Distant.	Home Use.	General Purpose.		
GREENVILLE, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	<p>The "Scale of Ten" is based on a score of ten points, and the variety obtaining the highest grade is given first place. The figure 1 represents first place; 2, second place. etc.</p> <p>No Stations sent comparisons on this list, for 1893, except the ones named above.</p>	
WARFIELD, . . .	4	6	1	6	5		
HAVERLAND, . . .	2	2	4	4	2		
BUBACH, . . .	6	4	5	5	7		
CRESCENT, . . .	3	7	7	8	3		
CUMBERLAND, . . .	8	3	6	2	8		
ENHANCE, . . .	5	8	8	7	6		
GANDY, . . .	7	5	3	3	4		

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